(ii) Placement of DGS&D order for purchase of B. T will Jute bags on cost plus basis.

(iii) Introduction of export marketing assistance on selected export items.

(iv) Consortium approach for export of Hessian and sacking to participate in large Government tender.

(v) Development of diversified jute product under the UNDP assisted Jute Programme.

(b) Reorganisation of an Industry is a continuous process Depending on the needs of the Jute Industry policy interventions are made from time to time. These include close monitoring of prices of raw jute, direction to user industries for bulk purchase of jute bags, implementation of the reservation order for jute packging.

Sindhu Water Treaty between India and Pakistan

1697. SHRI ANANTRAY DEV SHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sindhu Water Treaty was entered into between India and Pakistan in April, 1960;

(b) if so, whether the same has since been implemented;

(c) if not, the details of the difficulties experienced during the last thirty five years in its implementation;

(d) whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan at any time; and

(e) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) The Indus Water Treaty, 1960 between India and Pakistan was signed on 19th September, 1960 and became effective retrospectively from 1st April, 1960.

(b) The Treaty has been in operation for the last 37 years.

(c) to (e) The difficulties that sometimes arise are taken up with Government of Pakistan with a view to resolving the differences. The issues concerning Salal Hydroelectric Project and Tulbal Navigation Project were taken up with Government of Pakistan. The first issue was resolved at the level of Foreign Ministers between the two countries in April 1978. The second issue has also been taken up with Government of Pakistan for bilateral settlement. During Foreign Secretary level talks held between Government of India and Government of Pakistan in June 1997, Tulbal Navigation Project has been identified as an issue for further discussions between the two Countries.

Cracks in Major Dams and Reservoirs

1698. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major dams and reservoirs in the country have developed cracks and also getting silted;

(b) if so, what are those dams and reservoirs; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to repair the cracks of the dam and desilt those reservoirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Hirakud Dam in Orissa, Rihand Dam in Uttar Pradesh, Kopnar Dam of Damodar Valley Corporation in Bihar are the major dams which have development cracks.

Silting of reservoirs is a natural phenomenon and provision is made in the reservoirs for accumulation of silt during the life span of the projects.

(c) Hirakud Dam is being repaired under the World Bank assisted "Dam safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project". On Rihand dam emergency remedial measures as suggested by